VISIBILITY
Maricopa County Environmental Services Department
First Quarter 1999 *POLLUTION PREVENTION NEWSLETTER*

OZONE SEASON HEALTH EFFECTS

By Michelle Klinger

It is our nation's most widespread air pollution problem and is the main component of what we call "smog." News stories often warn of a lack of ozone, citing holes in the "ozone layer" miles above the earth's surface. However, ozone also poses a danger at ground level — not by its absence, but by its presence. Unlike the natural ozone gas in the upper atmosphere, which shields the earth from ultraviolet rays, ozone gas at ground level is a health hazard.

Ozone is produced primarily when sunlight acts on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emitted into the air during fuel combustion. It typically reaches high, unhealthful levels when higher temperatures and increased sunlight combine with stagnant atmospheric conditions.

According to Bill J. Pfeifer, Executive Director of the American Lung Association of Arizona, "Ozone does to your lungs what the sun does to your skin. One exposure is not likely to kill or cause severe health consequences. However, repeated exposures to ozone will stiffen lung tissue much like repeated sunburn will lead to leathery, wrinkled skin."

Ozone is a respiratory irritant. Scientific studies have shown that it causes a variety of respiratory symptoms and changes in pulmonary function. Experimental studies and some epidemiological evidence suggest that repeated exposures to ozone may result in chronic lung disease. Short-term symptoms include inflammation and irritability of the airways, coughing, tightness of chest, pain on inspiration, and difficulty in breathing.

Children are more vulnerable than adults to pollutants of any kind, especially ozone. This vulnerability begins in fetal life when a pregnant woman exposed to pollutants also exposes the fetus she is carrying. The cellular immaturity of children and their ongoing growth processes account for this elevated risk.

Irritation caused by air pollution, which would produce only a slight response in an adult, will result in a dangerous level of swelling in the lining of a child's narrow airway. Although children's airways are small, their metabolic needs for oxygen per unit mass are great. They breathe more rapidly and inhale more pollutant per pound than an adult. If a child is exposed to pollutants during the early years of life, the risk of long-term damage to the lungs increases.

People who exercise outdoors, especially in the afternoon, are also at risk for the effects of ozone. The ability to perform sustained exercise is adversely affected by exposure to ozone. When planning to exercise outdoors, keep in mind that the highest levels of ozone occur in the late afternoon.

To help reduce the production of ground level ozone, the American Lung Association of Arizona recommends the following:

- Never top off your gas tank. Spilled gas contributes to smog and fills the air with toxic pollutants.
- "Fuel after five." Fill your tank in the evenings, when VOCs cannot react with the sun.
- Make sure your gas cap is tightly sealed. If the cap is cracked or missing, replace it.
- Replace your gas-powered lawn mower with an electric one.
- Instead of using a gas-powered leaf blower, use a rake or broom.
- Be careful when adding fuel to gas-powered equipment. Spilling a cup of gasoline puts as much ozone-forming pollution into the air as driving a 1993 model car for 160 miles.

For more information, contact the American Lung Association of Arizona at 1-800-LUNG-USA.

Inside This Issue

EPA'S Y2K POLICY

The Year 2000 problem (Y2K) arises from the widespread use of 2 digits to represent the year in computer databases, software applications and hardware chips (i.e., 06/18/85). On January 1, 2000, computers will recognize "double zero" not as 2000 but as 1900. The glitch could cause them to operate unpredictably or stop running altogether.

For EPA and its mission to protect the environment, the problem has vital importance. Information technology is an essential component in protecting the environment. It is not only important in fulfilling EPA programs and initiatives, it also has significance for the various sectors on which the public, the economy, and the environment depend. If not handled properly, the problems could have serious ramifications on the preservation and protection of the environment. Devastating effects could occur from accidents such as contamination of drinking water, the release of harmful pollutants into the air, and the inappropriate distribution of chemicals and toxins into the community.

EPA has been doing extensive outreach to industry operators, manufacturers, state and local government officials, private companies, and non-governmental groups. EPA is encouraging them to commit to achieving Y2K compliance for all systems.

EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) has a responsibility to ensure compliance with federal environmental laws and regulations. Failure of systems because of Y2K problems can result in unauthorized discharges to the environment and failure to provide important monitoring information to the government. OECA is committed to firm yet fair enforcement of environmental requirements.

OECA's Y2K Enforcement Policy is primarily focused on providing a climate to encourage Y2K testing in advance. Under this Policy, regulated facilities who wish to test in advance of the Y2K dates are encouraged to utilize any existing regulatory or permit procedures that may apply and that can provide a timely and effective process for testing. If no existing procedures apply - or can't be done in a timely manner - then EPA expects to exercise its discretion to waive 100% of the civil penalties that may otherwise apply and to recommend against criminal prosecution for violations resulting from testing IF the facility can meet specific criteria:

- Test protocols must have been designed in advance of the testing period;
- Y2K testing must have been the cause of any potential violations where penalty waiver is sought;
- Testing was needed to assess Y2K compliance status or the effectiveness of Y2K modifications; was conducted before the Year 2000; and conducted for the shortest possible period of time, not to exceed 24 hours in duration;
- Violations must not have created a potentially imminent and substantial endangerment;
- All violations ceased at the end of the test or were corrected within 24 hours thereafter;
- The facility expeditiously remediated any releases or other adverse consequences as specified by EPA.

This policy is on the web at http://es.epa.gov/oeca/eptdd/ocy2k.html.

EPA recommends a six step approach to help ensure normal operations on January 1, 2000:

1. Awareness - ***(ASAP)***
Raise awareness and establish a Y2K project team in your organization. Partner with other groups and share information. Prepare a Y2K budget.

2. Assessment - *(ASAP)*
Inventory and information systems and equipment and test for Y2K compliance.

3. Repair/Correction - ***(by 6/30/99)***
Once problem areas have been identified, correction should occur, involving modification, repair or replacement of systems or components. There are diagnostic programs available as well as consulting firms and computer specialists that can assist in making corrections. Some of this information is also available on Year 2000 websites.

4. Contingency Plans - ***(Draft by 6/30/99; Final by 9/30/99)***
All systems should have a contingency plan to deal with unforeseen problems and emergencies. These plans should:

- address how systems will operate while awaiting a Y2K fix;
- be developed simultaneously with the correction phase; and
- be revised after the testing/validation phase.

5. Testing/Validation - ***(by 7/31/99)***
Run validation tests on the systems/equipment to make sure the problems are solved. Tests should be run as soon as possible to allow time for any additional changes. Independent verification of the test may be appropriate in some cases.

6. Implementation -*(by 9/30/99)*
Once the systems are modified to operate correctly, they should be retested and revalidated. Then they are ready for implementation.

On the EPA Year 2000 web site (http://www.epa.gpv/year2000), you will find a checklist that can serve as a starting place for checking basic systems.

CARBON MONOXIDE SEASON ENDS WITH NO VIOLATIONS; PM1O STILL A CONCERN

The "No-Burn" season ended February 28th, and Maricopa County will have met the national Clean Air standards for three consecutive years for the first time since the standards were created in 1970. The last carbon monoxide exceedance in Maricopa County was in 1996.

Steven Peplau, Maricopa County Air Quality Manager said, "We cannot rest on this accomplishment. The programs currently in place to reduce air pollution will remain intact. With the rapid growth in the Valley, Maricopa County must continually seek reductions to maintain this level of air quality."

While Maricopa County is in compliance for carbon monoxide, which occurs in the winter time, we still must take precautions to reduce other pollutants. Maricopa County is "serious" for particulate matter (PM10) pollution, which is a year-round concern.

Particulates are emitted to the air from vehicles, fuel burning, earthmoving, industrial activities, wood burning fireplaces, and by wind erosion of disturbed soil. Particulates generally affect the respiratory and cardiovascular systems.

Maricopa County has environmental regulations for dust which limit excessive amounts of particulates from industrial facilities and construction activities.

"Maricopa County is directing more resources toward enforcing particulate pollution and educating County residents and industry," said Peplau.

The EPA reclassified Maricopa County's PM 10 non-attainment area to "serious" on June 10, 1996. On March 20, 1998, the EPA proposed a Federal Implementation Plan to address the area's continuing particulate matter non-attainment problems. The Department developed a plan to eliminate deficiencies, including the deployment of ten additional employees to do dust control work, developing training courses through community colleges and a training video for industry. The attainment date for the Phoenix area is currently December 31, 2001.

To help reduce PM10 pollution, Maricopa County recommends the following activities:

- Take steps to reduce dust from your business operations and facilities.
- Convert wood burning fireplaces to gas, electric or EPA-approved fireplaces.
- If you have property with bare earth, cover it with gravel or restrict access to avoid disturbing the soil.
- Tarp trucks carrying debris.

For more information, contact Maricopa County Environmental Services at 506-6700 or "Earth's 911" at 1-800-253-2687, or visit the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program webpage at www.maricopa.gov/sbeap.

VOLUNTARY VEHICLE REPAIR AND RETROFIT PROGRAM

The VVR&R Program began in late January. Following media coverage the third week in February, hundreds of people called to inquire about the program. The three garages under contract are busy repairing and retrofitting vehicles whose model years are 1967-1987. Although the county has not gathered enough information to determine the exact impact on emissions, it appears that the program is meeting the expectations of reduced emissions.

In order to qualify for the program, the vehicle must be model year 1967-1987, have failed an emissions test in 1999, and be registered in Maricopa County and titled in Arizona for at least two years. For more information, please call 1-800-CLEANUP (1-800-894-9661) or 506-6016.

CARBON MONOXIDE ADVISORY STATISTICS

Maricopa County Environmental Services Department has been issuing CO High Air Pollution Advisories since 1994. Here are the statistics we have collected:

Number of exceedances by season:

- 1994-1995 = (12) CO High Air Pollution Advisories were issued
- 1995-1996 = (17) CO High Air Pollution Advisories were issued
- 1996-1997 = (11) CO High Air Pollution Advisories were issued
- 1997-1998 = (0) CO High Air Pollution Advisories were issued
- 1998-1999 = (4) CO High Air Pollution Advisories were issued

Number of exceedances by calendar year:

- 1994 - (7) exceedances (6 from county and 1 from state) or 3 days of exceedances.
- 1995 - (4) exceedances (1 from county and 3 from state) or 3 days of exceedances.
- 1996 - (2) exceedances (0 from county and 2 from the state) or 2 days of exceedances.
- 1997 - (0) both
- 1998 - (0) both

FEDERAL COMPLIANCE DEADLINE COMING UP

The deadline for compliance with federal rule requirements for unpaved parking lots and vacant lots is May 2, 1999. These requirements apply to owners/operators and parties responsible for weed abatement on vacant lots, except if they are already covered under a Dust Control Plan in a permit issued by MCESD.

The requirements are:

- Unpaved Parking Lots - Pave, apply chemical/organic stabilizers or gravel by May 2, 1999. For lots used no more than 35 days a year, stabilize the surface on any days when over 100 vehicles are parked there. Lots less than 5000 square feet or that are low-usage (10 or less cars per day) are exempt.
- Vacant Lots: Disturbed Surfaces - Revegetate, apply water or chemical/organic stabilizers, restore to a natural state or gravel by May 2, 1999 or within 60 days following a disturbance, whichever is later. Vacant lots with less than 0.5 acres of disturbed surface are exempt.
- Vacant Lots: Motor Vehicle Trespass - Place fencing, trees, or other barriers to prevent vehicle access, or apply gravel or chemical/organic stabilizers by May 2, 1999 or within 60 days following a disturbance, whichever is later. Vacant lots with less than 5000 square feet of disturbed surface are exempt.
- Vacant Lots: Weed Removal - Stabilize the surface with a dust suppressant before or during weed removal. Prevent or eliminate the tracking of dust onto paved surfaces. Stabilize the disturbed surface immediately after the weed removal by compacting the ground or applying gravel or dust suppressants. Weed removal operations that disturb less than 0.5 acres are exempt.

Owners/operators may use other control measures as long as the surface is stabilized. Chemical stabilizers or gravel must be periodically maintained to stabilize the surface in accordance with the rule's test methods.

For more information, call EPA at 1-800-300-2193 or check their web site at www.epa.gov/region09/air/.

THE ARIZONA ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIC ALLIANCE

By Albert Brown, MCESD Director

The Environmental Services Department is pleased to be a member of the Advisory Council for the Arizona Environmental Strategic Alliance.

This Alliance grew from a partnership between federal and state government, and one business in 1993 to its current unique identity as a nationally recognized environmental leadership non-profit organization. Current Alliance members are: America West Airlines, Arizona Public Service, City of Scottsdale, City of Tempe, Envirotech Enterprises, Flagstaff Medical Center, Intel Corporation, Micro-Rel Division of Medtronics, Inc., Salem Boys Auto, Salt River Project, SGS-Thomson Microelectronics, Southwest Gas Corporation, U.S. Postal Service, and W.L. Gore & Associates.

The cornerstone of the Alliance is its belief that environmental responsibility is an integral part of good business management and a critical element in preserving the delicate balance between environmental and economic sustainability.

The Alliance continually seeks organizations that value environmental leadership and stand willing to make a positive impact on Arizona's environment. If you would like additional information, you may speak to an Alliance representative at (602) 207-4444, or toll free in Arizona (800) 234-5677, extension 4444.

PAINTS AND COATINGS P2 WORKSHOP

Mesa Community College Business & Industry Institute presents "Paints and Coating: Cost Savings with Pollution Prevention" on Monday, April 19 and Wednesday, April 21 and again on Tuesday, June 8 and Thursday, June 10, from 1 pm-4 pm each day. The class is co-sponsored by the Maricopa County Small Business Environmental Assistance Program.

Pollution prevention issues for Paints and Coatings affect a multitude of industries and public agencies. In this course, participants will learn how P2 can be used as a tool for new designs, finding alternative materials, reducing waste, protecting health and safety, reducing cost of disposal and increasing overall product cost. Participants will learn about the various types of pollution and compliance with federal, state and local statutes. With hands-on presentations and detailed take-away materials, participants will learn about cost avoidance and the cost benefits of compliance.

The class is listed as "NC 500" and will cost $175 per person. Call 461-6100 to register or for more information.

PERMIT OPERATIONS MANUAL NOW ON-LINE

Do you have questions about air quality permits? Everything you've ever wanted to know is now available in the on-line Permit Operations Manual!

The on-line Manual includes: Technical Guidance Documents (rule interpretations); Permitting Procedures, Guidelines, and Policies; Applications; Sample Permit Conditions; Title V documents and samples; and General Permits.

Find it on the web at www.maricopa.gov/sbeap/manual.htm.

RULES CHANGES

On December 16, 1998, Maricopa County adopted revisions to Rule 341 (Metal Investment Casting) and new Rule 349 (Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic & Vitamin Manufacturing Operations).

Rule 341

All VOC-control provisions for investment casting have been consolidated into Rule 341. All smaller investment casting facilities (less than 25 TPY) and the VOC emissions from mold "burnout" kilns are now regulated by this rule. Other highlights of the revisions include:

- The applicability threshold was lowered from 100 tons VOC/yr and 600 lbs/day to 25 tons/yr and 150 lbs/day.
- A provision that Certified Data Sheets may be used instead of laboratory methods for routine determination of VOC content. Alternative test methods were also added.
- The rule specifies additional requirements for operating kilns installed after 12/16/98.
- Monthly recordkeeping is allowed when all binders used contain no more than 3.5 lb VOC/gal.

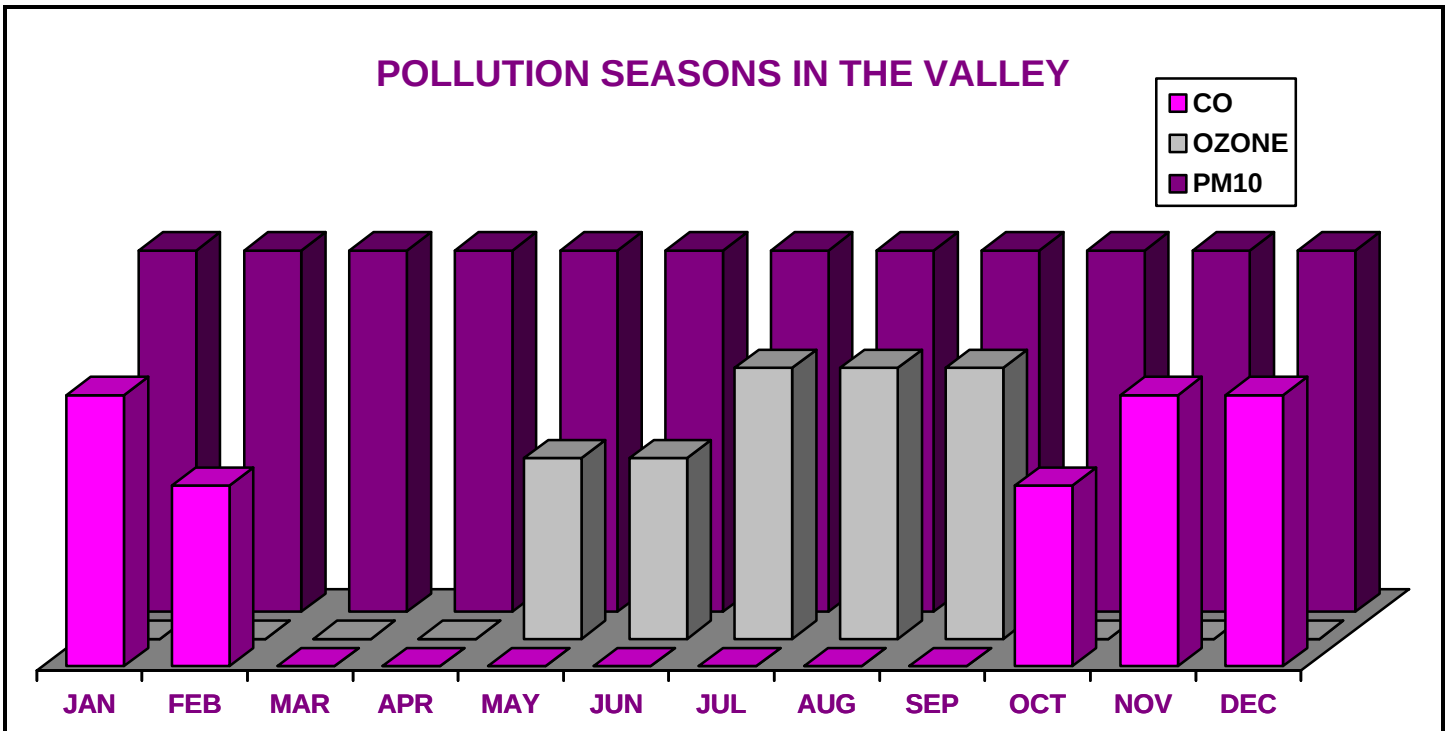
Rule 349

New Rule 349 is designed to control the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the pharmaceutical, cosmetic and vitamin manufacturing industries.

The rule sets an emissions limit of 15 lbs/day of VOCs (prior to capture by a control device), or control efficiency requirements for emissions points at affected sources or facilities such as storage tanks, surface condensers, reactors, centrifuges, distillation columns, sterilizers and air dryers. The rule also sets a limit on the amount of VOCs that can be applied in the tablet coating process. Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements are also specified.

The alternative standard requires reductions in the amounts of solvents (also toxic air pollutants) used during the manufacturing process. It allows facilities to focus on improving processes by reducing solvent loss and incorporating solvent recovery and reuse techniques.

There are approximately 5-8 sources in Maricopa County which may be subject to the rule. Most of them will only be subject to the storage, handling and good housekeeping provisions in the rule. EPA estimates that about 100 pharmaceutical companies nationwide will be affected by the rule. The price of pharmaceutical products is projected to increase about 1% for the consumer.



The Maricopa County Air Quality Division is frequently asked, "When is air quality poor?" Each of the three pollutants which have exceeded the federal standard has a different pattern of formation. Carbon monoxide is a wintertime problem caused by cooler temperatures and dry conditions which produce a stronger nighttime inversion, trapping the pollution close to the ground. Ozone is a summertime pollutant formed when higher temperatures and increased sunlight combine with stagnant atmospheric conditions. Particulate concentrations elevate any time of the year when either strong winds occur or in wintertime when strong inversions occur. The above chart shows the times of year when concentrations of these pollutants are usually elevated, although the exact conditions vary from year to year.

THE HISTORY OF AIR POLLUTION

We are starting a new series which will deal with the history of air pollution. Each issue of Visibility will focus on a different time period. This opening article will discuss the time period from pre-industrial society to World War II.

To many, air pollution seems like a relatively new concept, but it is not a new phenomenon. The first source of air pollution was **fire**, used to keep warm and cook food. Wood, peat and dried animal dung were the major sources of fuel used during the world's early history. Coal was introduced to Europe as a fuel by Marco Polo, who learned about it during his travels to China. During the reign of England's Edward the First in 1273, sea coal burning was banned. Sea coal was coal that was brought to England by boat. This "regulation" was the earliest one ever recorded. England actually convicted and hung a blacksmith who violated this "sea coal rule".

Problems with air pollution grew as communities grew in size and complexity. In 1371, coal became an important fuel in old England. As communities switched to coal from wood and animal dung for fuel, there were many objections because of the pungent smoke. By the mid-19th century numerous lawsuits were filed based upon nuisance. Air pollution that interfered with the rights of individuals to enjoy their use of property was considered to be a nuisance. Residents of York, England submitted to the city council in 1850 a petition declaring that smoke nuisance was not the necessary result of commerce. They demanded that Parliament control the smoke and remedy the nuisance. Even this early, the public did not see air pollution as an inevitable outcome of industrialization.

In the United States in New Orleans in the mid-nineteenth century, a blacksmith called Lambert was prosecuted for neighborhood pollution. As the 19th century closed, it became obvious that there were indeed health, social and physical costs to pay for increased industrialization.

Toward the end of the 19th century, many communities passed regulations that would control air pollution under the police powers of a community rather than just a "nuisance". In 1885, Pittsburgh passed its first air control ordinance. By 1912, 23 of the 28 cities in the US with a population over 200,000 had adopted smoke ordinances. Right around this time, a German engineer by the name of Max Ringlemann developed a method to quantify emissions visually according to the smoke density observed. He was able to resolve the density of black smoke into 5% increments using a set of cards with grid patterns of black ink on a white background. By 1940, the US Geological Survey began using the Ringlemann Chart for coal fired combustion studies.

Now that government agencies had a method for measuring smoke, more and more agencies tried to work together to decrease air pollution. In 1930, an event occurred that shook the world of air pollution. In a very industrialized area of Belgium, an inversion occurred that trapped pollutants and left 60 dead and thousands sick. In 1938, the first air quality monitoring stations were set up which led the way to even more air pollution control, which we'll talk about next issue. Stay tuned for World War II and beyond !!!

ENVIRONMENTAL SUCCESS STORY

Penn Racquet Sports, a tennis ball production facility, became the second manufacturing site in Maricopa County to qualify for a Title V Air Quality Operating Permit. The permit was the first to be worked on entirely "in-house" at MCESD.

The Air Quality Division worked with Penn in the development of standards for the permit. The Title V Operating Permit provides comprehensive guidelines and standards for air quality control now required for all Maricopa County sources producing emissions above certain levels. The drafting of the permit was an extensive cooperative effort and learning process for Penn and MCESD, determining how to meet environmentally-conscious air quality control criteria. Through this process, Penn helped to lay the groundwork for other emissions-producing businesses to become certified with Title V permits. This long-term leadership initiative demonstrates Penn Racquet Sport's continued commitment to preserving the environment and to working with and bettering the community.

MCESD Director Al Brown, said "Penn Racquet Sports has demonstrated that environmental stewardship is an important corporate commitment. Penn has achieved superior environmental performance by reducing their air emissions by 94%."

Penn Racquet Sports produces tennis balls and racquetballs for use around the world and is the official ball of major international tournaments. Penn has built a leading market position in the United States and holds the status of America's #1 selling ball. Penn is a division of GenCorp, a manufacturing company with strong positions in numerous polymer markets, as well as the automotive, aerospace and defense industries.

AIR QUALITY PUBLIC WORKSHOPS & HEARINGS

These are the public workshops the Air Quality Division has scheduled for the second quarter of 1999. All public workshops will be held at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 560, Phoenix. Public Hearings are held at the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors' Auditorium, 205 W. Jefferson St., at 9 am. Draft copies of the rules are available at least one week prior to the workshop at the Air Quality Division, 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201. For updates, call our workshop update line at 506-0169. This schedule, current Air Quality Rules, and proposed draft rules are available on our website at http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap.

May 6th
General Permit for Automotive Refinishing

June 3rd
Rule 350 (Storage of Organic Liquids at Bulk Plants & Terminals) at 9 am
Rule 351 (Loading of Organic Liquids) at 9 am
Rule 315 (Spray Coating Operations) at 1 pm

June 10th ***[Tentative]***
Rule 280 (Fees)

June 17th
Rule 100 (General Provisions and Definitions) at 9 am
New Rule 201 (Emissions Caps) at 10 am
Rule 220 (Non-Title V Permit Provisions) at 10:30 am
Rule 240 (Permits for New Major Sources & Major Modifications to Existing Major Sources) at 11am
Rule 500 (Attainment Area Classification) at 11:30 am
Rule 313 (Incinerators) at 1 pm
New Rule 356 (Chain-Driven Charbroilers) at 2 pm

HEARINGS
April 7th
Rule 317 (Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators)
New Rule 319 (Ginning Operations)
Rule 331 (Solvent Cleaning)
Rule 336 (Surface Coating Operations)
Rule 344 (Automotive Windshield Washer Fluid)
New Rule 348 (Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Operations)
Rule 349 (Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Vitamin Manufacturing Operations)
Rule 360 (New Source Performance Standards)

April 21st
Rule 316 (Nonmetallic Mineral Mining and Processing)
Rule 318 (Approval of Residential Woodburning Devices)
Residential Woodburning Restriction Ordinance
Rule 338 (Semiconductor Manufacturing)
Rule 345 (Vehicle Coating and Refinishing)
Rule 352 (Gasoline Delivery Vessels)
Rule 353 (Transfer of Gasoline into Stationary Storage Dispensing Tanks)

June 16th ***[Tentative]***
Rule 310 (Open Fugitive Dust Sources)
New Rule 310.01 (Open Fugitive Dust from Open Areas, Vacant Lots, Unpaved Parking Lots, and Unpaved Publicly Owned Roadways)

LAWN & GARDEN EQUIPMENT EXCHANGE

Maricopa County is again partnering with Salt River Project for the Lawn and Garden Equipment Exchange. The residential program will offer a $100 voucher to customers who turn in a gas-powered mower for an electric. In addition, a voucher up to $50 will be offered to customers who turn in other lawn and garden equipment for cleaner burning equipment.

The program will be held in two event weekends. The first, March 19th (from 4-7pm) and 20th (from 8am-2pm), will be at SRP's PERA Club. The second event weekend, March 26th (from 4-7pm) and 27th (from 8am-2pm), will be at SRP's West Valley Service Center. For more information or to make an appointment, please call (602) 236-9MOW (9669).

COOL WEBSITES

If you know of a website other readers would like to see, email dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov.

EHS Gateway at **www.ehsgateway.com/retec.html** was designed to help EHS professionals more efficiently research needed information from the Internet.

The Small Business Classroom is an on-line training and information system operated by SBA at **http://classroom.sba.gov/xtrainx/**.

The Environmental Law Net at **www.environmentallawnet.com** is a comprehensive, interactive resource for corporate counsel and environmental compliance managers.

The Small Business Environmental Home Page at **www.smallbiz-enviroweb.org** is a clearinghouse for environmental compliance and pollution prevention information.

Visibility

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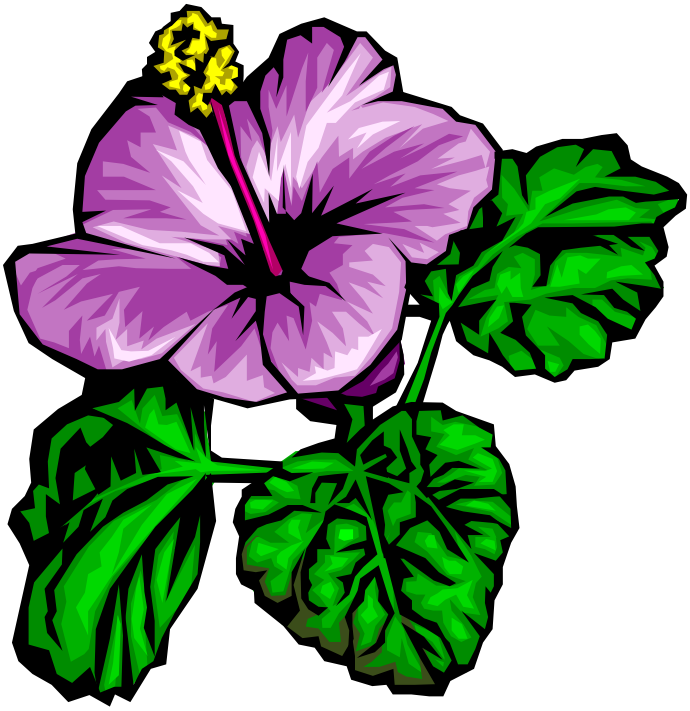
REDUCE WASTE!

We have a great idea to help you reduce waste and pollution - read *Visibility* on the internet! Not only will you save paper and mailing labels, but you'll also be able to see *Visibility* before anyone else. Every issue is available on the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program's web site at http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap. You can also receive notification when each new issue is available via e-mail. Just send your name, company name, phone number, and e-mail address to Dee Romesburg at dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov or call (602) 506-6794.



THE VISIBILITY NEWSLETTER

is published quarterly by the Pollution Prevention Committee of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department. Questions and requests to be added to the mailing list or email notification list may be addressed to Dee Romesburg at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201, Phoenix, AZ 85004, by phone at (602) 506-6794, or by email at dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov.

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